"That Girl Wuz, and Is, I Know, A Borned Soldier and Hero!"

The Journal takes pride and pleasure in announcing that it will present to its readers and visitors to the G. A. R. Encampment, on Tuesday of Encampment week, an entirely new poem by Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. The poem, which is in the Hoosier dialect, was written by its famous author especially for the Journal's Encampment edition, and is regarded by him as one of the best productions of his brain and pen. To quote his own characteristic expression concerning it, in a letter to the editor of this paper, "I regard it as one of the best things I have ever yet coaxed out of my ostensible intellect," and perusal of it confirms the author's judgment. It will be illustrated throughout by Mr. William Vawter, aided by suggestions from Mr. Riley himself, and will be presented in the best style known to newspaper typography, occupying, with the illustrations, a full page of the paper. It is very safely within the bounds of truth to say that in this extraordinary attraction the Journal presents to its friends and patrons by far the most expensive and delightful feature ever offered its readers by an Indianapolis newspaper. The fame of Mr. Riley and the incomparable interest shown in everything he writes will undoubtedly create an extraordinary demand for this, his latest and most elaborate production. The Journal has spared neither pains nor expense in the selection and preparation of special attractions for its encampment editions. and its columns will be filled each day with articles of exceptional interest to the veterans of the G. A. R. as well as its general readers.

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THE old soldier will be numerous

next week, but not "a burden like unto the grasshopper."

THERE is free speech in this country, but it draws the line at the point where law and order are threatened.

THE recent statements of Pension Commissioner Lochren indicate that he is in a condition of perpetual irritation.

It is sad to know that life-long Bourbons in Indiana will not submit to the dictation of the latest convert, Secretary Gresham.

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of the thrifty ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, Mrs. Lease raises her voice for calamity at \$100 per raise, c. o. d.

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date, the city has paid in interest on its debt \$23,104 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan clique.

CAN any intelligent citizen who ha the interests of Indianapolis uppermost in his heart assert that the Sullivan-Baskirk-Coy ticket should be elected in October

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.66 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as a result of this "business administration."

THE volume of business, as shown by the clearing houses of the country, was 84.8 per cent. less last week, outside of New York city, than it was the corresponding week of last year-a change,

ONLY one week till the encampment The occasion will be one to test the resources of Indianapolis to the utmost, and every person should be prepared to do his or her utmost to make it a great

WHOEVER may be elected Mayor. Controller Woollen will not continue in the office he now holds. A man who attempts to do his duty in the Sullivan regime makes himself unpleasantly con-

THE National Encampment will be strations as mobs. much the biggest thing in the way of a public assemblage that Indianapelis has ever had to handle. As the future rating of the city will depend largely on the way she acquits herself in this affair it behooves every citizen to do what he can towards contributing to its success in every possible way.

Lee Mantle, the Republican appointee | Anarchist leaders should be proceeded

for Senator by the Governor of Montana, that he is not entitled to seat. In that State the Legislature adjourned without being able to elect a Senator, and the Governor, after the Legislature had departed, appointed Mr. Mantle. When Mr. Mantle presented his credentials, his right to a seat was challenged on the ground there was no occasion for the Governor to act, as the condition of the appointment was not such as is contemplated by the Constitution. Senator Hoar and most of the Republicans held that as every State is entitled to be represented by two Senators, there is such a vacancy as the Constitution contemplates when the State has but one Senator. The decision of the case of Mr. Mantle will involve that of two other claimants, Allen of Wash ington and Beckwith of Wyoming.

FROM ENGLAND TO GERMANY.

Alfred Ernst Albert, second son o Queen Victoria, Duke of Edinburgh, has suddenly become a very interesting factor in European politics. A week ago he was pursuing the even tenor o his ways as vice admiral of the British navy, in command of the Mediterranean squadron, enjoying the reputation of a good officer and a permanent allowance of \$125,000 a year from the British government. Now, by the death of one man, he has become Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and thereby ruler over an integral part of the German empire. The situation thus created is peculiar, and it is not surprising that it should cause some commotion in political circles of Europe, and especially those o Germany. For the first time in history a person of foreign birth has become, by legitimate inheritance, ruler over a German duchy. There is no more clannish people in the world than the German, and one can readily understand with what singular emotions they contemplate this sudden introduction as the head of a ruling family of one born and bred on foreign soil. This singular event comes about through the custom of royal intermarriages, which prevails generally in Europe and which has been so assiduously cultivated by Queen Victoria. The Duke of Edinburgh owes his present good fortune, if such it shall prove to be, to his mother's marringe to Prince Albert, a younger son of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha His elder brother was Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha under the title of Ernst II, and it is by his death, at the age of seventy-five, that the present Duke of Edinburgh, his nephew, succeeds to the German dukedom. Other royal alliances attach in this case by the fact that the Duke of Edinburgh married the daughter of Alexander II, emperor of Russia, while his eldest sister, Victoria, is the surviving widow of the late German Emperor Frederick and mother of the present emperor. These intermarriages show that Victoria has omitted no opportunity to strengthen the British throne by European alliances, while at the same time making thrifty provision for her children.

Foreign dispatches state that Emperor William would have preferred that the Duke of Edinburgh's son, Prince Alfred, should have succeeded to the German dukedom, and actually made an effort to compass that end, but Edinburgh's mother and sister both protested against his waiving his rights, and he decided not to do so. He has accordingly taken the oath of allegiance to the German Constitution, as his father, a German born prince, did to the British Constitution when he married Victoria, and will henceforth become part and parce of the German empire. How well he will succeed in adapting himself to the arbitrary ideas and imperial policy of the Emperor William, or how far he may succeed in introducing into his own duchy the more liberal and constitutional ideas of his native country remains to be seen. If he succeeds in becoming as good a German as his father did an Englishman, the German people will have no reason to complain. As he will doubtless come into a handsome income by virtue of his new title the British House of Commons may see chance to economize by cutting off his long-standing allowance of \$125,000 a year. Perhaps, also, the Germans would not care to have one of their subordinate rulers draw an annua stipend from a foreign government.

PRUITS OF DEMAGOGISM.

Some months since the Governor of Illinois pardoned the Anarchists sentenced to imprisonment for life for their participation in the Haymarket massacre, and in doing so took occasion to denounce the court which convicted the men and to declare that they were innocent. Thereafter, anarchism became noisy in Chicago. Not long since Mayor Harrison publicly declared that unless Congress should furnish money, the thousands of unemployed in Chicago would incite bloody riot. Since that time the Anarchist leaders have been holding meetings in which threats have been made to resort to violence. On Saturday, finding that nothing had been done to repress violent talk, the leaders were emboldened to make a demonstration with a view of terrorizing the people. They were not starving men, since men who are starving will buy bread rather than the services of brass bands. They were simply seeing how far they could carry their demonstrations of hostility to constituted authority. Fortunately, they encountered a plucky detachment of police and were scattered. Now the Mayor has ordered that no more demonstrations be permitted on the streets, and that these lawless assemblages must be broken up. The Anarchists scarcely expected such treatment from the Mayor, whose statement was calculated to cause these people to make demon-

of people have come to the United States who are either so vicious or ignorant that they are hostile to the laws and those who enforce them. They have been encouraged to make demonstrations in Chicago by the action and words of the Governor and Mayor. They have been repressed in Chicago THE Senate has decided in the case of | and New York, but that is not enough.

against vigorously and punished for inciting their ignorant followers to deeds of violence. There should be no freedom of speech for those who hold meetings to incite violence.

THE New York World, after admit ting "a temporary cessation of industries which has caused several hundred thousand workingmen to be thrown out of employment," following the inauguration of a Democratic government, makes the following suggestion:

This consideration suggests that the government should take care to spread abroad a knowledge of the fact that at the present time it is difficult to get employment in the United States. It could be accomplished by instructing our ministers, consuls and commercial agents to publish in the newspapers of the countries from which emigrants come a brief, plain statement of the fact that large numbers of our citizens are now unemployed, and that there is little chance that emigrants can soon find opportunity for self-support.

The suggestion is a good one, but it would be just as well for Congress to declare, as a duty to the country, that no more immigrants will be permitted to land until business shall be resumed. Other governments give working people that protection, why should not the United States? Free immigration for all is in accordance with the theory of free trade, but the theory of protection makes it consistent to close our doors to those who will crowd out of employment those now in the country and entitled to its protection. The stopping of the immigration of ignorant foreigners might affect the voting strength of the Democracy, but the country can stand that so long as men like the Democratic Governor of Illinois pander to that ignorant and vicious element.

Seven States-Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Ohio and Virginia-will hold general elections the first Tuesday in November, all, except New York, electing State tickets In New York all State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be chosen, and a new Legislature will also be elected. Iowa, Massachusetts, New York and Ohio are States in which the voters participate in the elections, so that, under existing conditions the results will attract more than ordinary attention. In Maryland, under the Gorman regime, and in Mississippi and Virginia those who count the votes ratify the regular Democratic nomina tions; therefore the results will signify nothing regarding popular opinion.

THE Journal's suggestion that whitecapism, as practiced in southern Indi ana, had its birth among the early set tlers who came from the South finds further confirmation in the fact that the first White-cappers, organized nearly forty years ago, called themselves "Paderoles" (patrols). This was the very name used by bands of vigilantes who used to regulate things in the South in slavery times, and bears plain ear marks of Southern origin. The rock-ribbed Democracy of Indiana and whitecapism both came from the South.

SECRETARY OF STATE GRESHAM ha not succeeded as yet in bringing discredi on President Harrison's Hawaiian policy, but he will spare no effort to accomplish that result. The chances are that in the end this administration will have to adopt substantially the policy of the last one on this question, which will be a bitter dose for the new-fledged Democratic Secretary.

A SPECIAL agent of the Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C., is en gaged in collecting statistics of the building and loan associations in Ohio, with a view of showing the good results they have accomplished. After completing Ohio the same work will be done in this State.

THERE has been no better piece of original wit uttered during this session of Congress than the statement of Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, that what was wanted was a new bill to establish a parity between the present executive and legislative branches of the govern-

THAT organ of Clevelandism, the New York Times, speaks of Senator Hill's speech as "the outcome of his inborn propensity for malignant deviltry." And yet Mr. Hill is the senior Democratic Senator from Mr. Cleveland's State.

"MAYOR SULLIVAN's business administration," So read an Indianapolis citizen slowly, the other day, and stopped. He turned to the date of the newspaper and found that it was the evening Sullivan organ of Aug. 24, 1891.

EX-SPEAKER REED's speech, delivered in the House on Saturday, reads like a written one, yet he spoke without notes or reference to any authority. Mr. Reed is one of the past masters of extemporaneous speaking.

THE New York Recorder tells this story of the perpetration of a cruel boax:

There was a lively seen in a Canal-street rcstaurant during the afternoon. The place was growded with men who had been furnished with free meal tickets by the United Hebrew Trades relief committee, because they were "out of work and starving." While they were enjoying the dinner and congratulating each other on obtaining such good food some one entered the restaurant and announced that a certain bank in their neighborhood had suspended. In an nstant the place was filled with groans, sobs and wild exclamations of despair. Men slapped their hands excitedly against their inside pockets, and the next moment a dozen or more made a mad rush for the street, with bank books clutched tightly in their long fingers. The rumor proved a false one, but some of the holders of free meal tickets will not get over the shock to their nervous system for several days.

No wonder there was consternation. It is bad enough for a man to be starving to death, without losing his deposits in bank

Prople who have been invited by friends to accept their hospitalities during the encampment, and write them that they are not yet sure of coming, put those friends in a very embarrassing position, for the reason that they dare not extend their courtesies to others while those already invited are undecided. There is reason to During the past few years thousands | believe that there are hundreds of such cases, and that those who would gladly be entertainers may be denied the privilege because of this uncertainty.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What were the provisions of the silver act of 1792! 2. Was there an act of Congress providing for the coinage of gold subsequent to that datef D. W. S.

1. The coinage act of 1792 included both gold and silver. The silver dollar contained the same amount of grains of pure

coined, and the halves and quarters were half and quarter of that weight, respectively. Subsequently, the weight of the subsidiary coins was reduced. The eagle. under the law of 1792, contained twelve grains more of standard gold than the eagle now coined. A section of the coinage law of 1792 declared that the ratio shall be 15 to 1; "that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure eilver shall be of equal value in all payments to one pound weight of pure gold." is the language of the law. 2. In June, 1834, a law was passed reducing the weight of the gold in coins, because the gold in an eagle was worth more than the silver in twenty silver dollars. This changed the ratio to 16 to Soon after, silver left this country because theratio of Europe was 1512 to 1.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Busy.

Returned Chicagoan-Well, what have yo been doing while I was away! The Stayathome-Oh, marrying and visiting the fair every day or so.

Why He Objected. "What makes old Gumbleton get so wrath; when his wife calls him 'Birdie!' "She didn't adopt the name for him till ! neighbors tarred and feathered him, two year

A Sure Winner. Watts-Lemme see; how is that proverb abou he who by the plow would thrive?' Potts-I've forgotten the exact text, but

ago, for not supporting her."

Cimmins a shylock."

"Because he is bald."

should recommend that he get himself elected the Legislature on an Alliance ticket. Cause for Murder. "I don't see what reason you have for calling

"If he is bald his locks are shy, aren't they? How stupid you are."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

LORING. DELAND, the husband of the author of "John Ward, Preacher," has been coaching the Harvard foot ball team this summer and is said to be a genius at original maneuvers in the game.

COL. JOSEPH MCKIBBEN, one of the seconds of Senator Broderick, of California, in his fatal duel with Judge Terry, is living on an estate on the Virginia side of the Potomac not far from Washington.

MARGARET MCLINDEN, sixty-five years old, who was housekeeper for Washington lrving, died on Thursday from apoplexy at Sunnyside, the home of Irving, in Irvington, N. Y. She had been in the Irving family for forty years.

"THEY be upholsterers inside," is the startling but correctly-worded sign adorning a small shop on a Cambridge highway. It is said the faculty sat up all night after it was discovered, but finally decided it could go, and it has gone, to the amazement of the car-riding public ever since. JUDGE JOHN F. PHILLIPS, of the United States Court in Kansas City, bears the odd middle name of "Finis." It was bestowed apon him by his parents because he was born on the last minute of the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the year. He was the last born

of a large family, too. PSYCHE knots and Josephine head dresses are affected by girls who think their features cast in a classic mold. These artistic but trying arrangements should not be attempted unless a woman is sure that it is becoming, for there is nothing that converts one into a guy so quickly as to fix the hair in an unbecoming tashion.

THE King of Siam is about forty-two years of age, and received his early education from an English lady. He is a great admirer of England, has sent one or two of his relatives to study there, and only recently deprived the well-known Maria Grey School of its able head-mistress, Miss Shakspear, who is now governess of the royal children of Siam.

QUEEN VICTORIA has been affected by the weather as in no former summer. She has passed many hours trying to find in the summerhouse in Osborne Park relief from the heat. Although, apparently, she has suffered no decline of her general health, her physicians advise that she should go to Balmoral for a change of air as soon as

MRS. MATILDA SIMPSON, of Harrodsburg. Ky., who died recently, has been known as the "sad lady" for a third of a century. during which time she has never been seen to smile. Her husband's mysterious disappearance had the effect of changing her merry disposition of young womanhood in the twinkling of an eye. Her life has been devoted to noble charities.

BISHOP TURNER, president of the African Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, at the congress on Africa in Chicago the other day, asserted that Adam and Eve were negroes. He adduced facts in geology and ethnology to prove his theory that the buman race is descended from negroes, which he said was the result of years of meditation and study. THE old joke about the "Swiss Navy"

may presently become of no effect. There is on foot a scheme, said to be entirely practicable, to open a great international waterway from Venice-Chioggia up the Po. through the Ticino, into Lake Maggiore, with a terminus at Locarno, where it will connect with the St. Gothard railroad. This would practically give Switzerland a Mediterranean seaport.

Young Siegfried Wagner, the only son of the composer, has recently completed a tour of the world, and has returned to Beyrenth, where he will assist his mother, Frau Cosima Wagner, in the arrangement of the Wagner festivals at that place. The young man is reported to have decided musical taste, and there are dismal apprehensions that he may feel it his duty to write music of the tinshop variety on the

lines laid down by his late father. CONGRESSMAN EVERETT, of Massachusetts, who defied the free silver men to "deposit him in a cavity"-his expression for putting him in a hole-is a typical New Englander in appearance. He is gray haired, spare of figure and severe of countenance. He was a schoolmaster before his election to Congress, and was for many years at the head of the historic Adams school in Quincy. Mr. Everett was a Republican up to 1884, when he mugwumped and afterward became a fuil-fledged Dem-THEN let us sing together-for we're sure to get

"On the Other Side of Jordan" -everybody raise There'll be rest for all the weary-if the steamer isn't smashed. When your clearing-house certificate is

Cashed! -Atlanta Constitution.

INDIANA BANKS.

A Little Financial History that Mr. Voorhees Neglected to Mention, New York Tribune.

In his recent speech Senator Voorhees has much to say about the desirableness of a well-secured and sound State bank circulation. It is cheap and easy to flatter State pride in this matter and to tell every member of the House and the Senate that his State can of course be expected to exercise the utmost caution and wisdom in legalizing bank issues. But the Senator from ludiana has only to study the records of his own State to find some of the most shameful illustrations of the folly of leaving to partisans, and particularly to Democratic partisans, the power to control State bank issues. Out of ninety-four banks in operation under the laws of Indiana, fiftyone had suspended in 1853, and their notes were selling at a discount of 25 to 75 per were selling at a discount of 25 to 75 per paralyzed on the right side, including cent in Cincinnati. In 1858 the number of right arm and hand, disabling him to such broken Indiana banks was sixty-eight, only | a degree that he has to use a crutch and is one other State baving as large a number. Even on the notes of those Indiana banks | the aid of another person. He which had not failed 2 per cent. discount is also unable to cut or prepare was charged at New York that year. his food without the aid of another per-

wisely governed than most other Democratic States in those days, but the people were plundered fearfully by the State banks which were organized and the notes they put into circulation. What assurance can there be that a State government which has permitted and sheltered the grossest frauds within the last two years, so that even its own people are ashamed of its dark record, would act more honestly in the organization and control of banking institutions? It is simply disgraceful, in view of many years' experience in this country, for any man to take it for granted r to represent that the several States, 1 left free to organize note-issuing banks without restraint, would adequately guard the public interests. There is absolute want of evidence that banking institutions thus authorized would be in any respect safer or more honest than the wildcat banks which were permitted to start up by the hundred before the civil war. Men whose business experience reaches back to that time, with sparcely an exception, will feel that the business of the country could hardly sustain a more severe blow than the revival of this odious system, which prevailed before the war under Democratio aws, and in the most of the States under

Democratic administrations. No other thing that the Republican party has done in its long and glorious career has met more universal approbation than the substitution of national bank notes for the notes of many different kinds of State banks. Not a dollar has yet been lost by any note holder under the national banking system, while the losses of note holders in Indiana alone within a few years before the war were reckoned in millions. But Mr. Voorhees declares that the national banks must go, apparently for no better reason than that when his friends of the Knights of the Golden Circle were secretly plotting to destroy the Union, and aiding traitors to the extent of their ability, the national banks rendered useful service in upholding the public credit and providing means for the suppression of a Democratic rebellon. This is one of the changes which the Democratic party has threatened, but which it would be wise to leave untried. It is a change that would plague the party for many years, and worse than its leaders imagine.

WRONGS OF DEAF PENSIONERS.

Their Unjust Treatment at the Hands of the Cleveland Administration.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I would most respectfully appeal to my comrades and their loyal friends to rebuke the disgraceful and cowardly attack of the Union soldier hating press, the rebel brigadiers, and the copperheads upon the pensioner and his honorable record. Many comrades will not be able to attend the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, and especially those of my own class, who are suffering from deafness. That you may better understand the law governing the rating for deafness, allow me to first give the law and rating made by a Democratic administration, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions, John C. Black, who issued a circular letter establishing the rates for deafness in accordance with the bill passed Aug. 27, 1888;

That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension rolls of the United states, or who may hereafter be thereon, drawing pensions on account of loss of hearing, shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of the amount now paid in case of such disability, the sum of \$30 iu case of total deafness, and such proportion thereof in case of partial deafness as the Secretary of the Interior may deem equitable; the amount paid to be determined by the degree of disability existing in each case. Approved Aug. 27, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22, 1888.

Attention is called to the following corre spondence, being letter addressed by the Commissioner to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, with his approval of same. The rates for deafness, total and partial, under the act approved Aug. 27, 1888, will be the rates named in this correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1888, To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior: Sir-I have the honor to submit for your conideration the following table of rates for total and partial deafness, for allowance under act of Aug. 27, 1888, viz.: Total or nearly total deafness of

Slight deafness of both ears...... \$15.30 or \$15 Total or nearly total deafness of one ear and slight in the other ... \$20.30 or Severe deafness in both ears..... \$22.30 or \$22 Total deafness in one ear and Total deafness...... \$30.00 or \$30

This is signed and approved by Commissioner Black, Acting Commissioner Mc-Lean, and Assistant Secretary Hawkins, and the circular was sent to me by General Black, in compliance with my request for a copy of the official order rating our class for deafness. How well the present Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions have obeyed the law made by their own party and approved by Grover Cleveland, the following letters will show and tell the story of the treachery and disregard the present administration has for the law and love for the Union solgier. A comrade from Bloominggale, Ind.; writes: "My pension has been stopped under the ruling of Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith that deafness does not disable a man from labor, etc. To give you an idea how I have been served, will give you a history of my case. In 1864, while in the service, I contracted catarrh from expose that gradually brought on deafness and is now very severe. Have not been able to hear a sermon or lecture for ten years. Have entirely lost the sense of smell. It has affected my eyes and throat and impaired my memory. I am unable to do manual labor and no one wants me because I am deaf."

This comrade received \$12 per month. His certificate reads: "This pension being for catarrh and severe desiness of both ears." According to the degree of deafness he would be entitled to \$22. The comrade will be unable to attend the encampment by reason of the unjust ruling of the Scoretary of the Interior.

A comrade from Hampton, Ill., writes: "I would like to attend the reunion of deaf comrades and see the old boys once again, but I have no money to spare since my pension was taken from me." A comrade from Kenton, O., writes: "I

have been receiving a pension for deafness since 1873; am unable to do manual labor in any form on account of heart failure. My pension was dropped last March and I feel as if I have no right to the government I helped to save. Thank God, have an honorable discharge as a Union soldier that the pension haters cannot take away from me. I will not be able to attend the reunion on account of being deprived of my pension. What will I do?" Another comrade writes from West Liberty, O.: "Your card of the 15th received. Rebel Hoke Smith and his tool, William Lochren, have cut off my pension and I will be too poor to attend the en-

From a comrade in Waverly, N. Y .: "I shall not be able to attend the reunion of the silent army on account of the reduction in my rating for pension. I have not been able to do any work for two and abait years; can't sit up all day. I have locomotor ataxis, and there seems to be no cure for it. The Commissioner of Pensions has taken \$5 per month from my pension, and my rating now is \$17. What am I to do in my helpless condition?" These letters are only a small number of

those I have received, but enough to show the injustice that is being done to worthy and moritorious comrades who are deprived of their main support in their old age. Is there no remedy for this treatment of the old, worn-out Union soldier, who did his whole duty to his country and flag? I think there is a bright day dawning, when loyalty and patriotism will join hands and restore to the Union soldier. sailor and marine all that they have lost from a party that has disgraced and disbonored the name of Americans by their cowardly treatment of the men who saved our flag from dishonor and defeat. I have one more case that is personally

Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Infantry. Samuel Gardner, fifty years of age, was honorably discharged for disability and pensioned at the rate of \$50 per month, being unable to dress or undress without tained the same amount of grains of pure Indiana was an intensely Democratic son. His pension was increased without silver as does the standard dollar now State. Its plurality for Buchanan in 1856 application, to \$72 per month by Commis-

sioner Raum on account of his helpless condition. He has no home of his own and has been living with a married daughter. He is unable to earn a living at any kind of work, and is helpless and dependent on others for support. His pension was dropped last June, and he now receives nothing. Gardner's case is especially meritorious, for he was a brave, honorable soldier, with no bad habits to contract a disability, but from hard line of duty service in the contracted the disability as made him a belpless invalid for life. Shame on a government that won't protect and provide for its disabled defenders. Shame on such reformers in their stupidity and hatred for the Union soldier! Does Comrade Walter Q. Gresham indorse this treatment of the men who marched and starved that the Union might be restored? What does Dr. John C. Black think of his Democratic assistants, who repudiated his prescription for the deaf Union soldier. and say to them, "Go to the poorhouse we have no further use for you; when we

passed the bill we did not mean it!" There is a remedy for this evil, and we must close up our depleted ranks by reloyal to our misfortunes, and stood shoulder to shoulder when our infirmities disabled us. Open a recruiting office at once, and commence the good work of purification by joining hands with the party who were our friends in 1861, and have remained faithful and true to us up to the present time. There is only one choice in our deliberations, and now is the accepted time to commence the good work here in our city, and give our franchise to the party of loyalty and patriotism.

WALLACE FOSTER, Late captain Thirteen Indiana Infantry. secretary and treasurer deaf soldiers, sailors and marines (totally deaf.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.

NEWSPAPER STANDS IN PARIS Elaborate System for Distributing News in the French Metropolis.

The electoral campaign in France, as well as the burning of several kiosks, or newspaper stands, during the recent riots in Paris, may render interesting some information in reference to those kine a. They are small wooden structures, resembling hollow columns, in the interior of which there is just room enough for chair, on which is seated meterzentre available for export. not cried out and sold on the street by itinerant newsboys, as is done in America. The kiosks are placed along the sidewalk, and there are exactly 350 of them. They are most numerous around the grand

boulevards and rather sparsely scattered in the outer quarters of the French capital. The privilege to construct them is conceded to a private company, which pays 91,500 francs to the city for that privilege, according to a contract running up to the year 1990. That company loans the use of the klosks only to persons approved the Perfect of the Seine, who generally hooses deserving and needy women of families as kiosks' tenants. He also fixes the rent that they must pay to the company, the maximum of which runs between \$1.50 and \$6 a month, according to the location of the kiosk. The total of these rents gives to the company a monthly profit of about 5,000 francs, besides the beneats proceeding from the advertisements displayed upon the eleven small glass windows of the kiosks. Among the most profitable of them is No. 1, of the Boulevard de la Madeleine, which is rented for 6 a month: those of the Boulevard des Capucines and the Theater Francais, which rent at the monthly rate of \$4, \$3 and \$2.50. The clear profits made out of the newspapers' sale by the tenants of the kiosks is difficult to ascertain, because this is a private business, facts about which are not revealed by statistics. These profits must vary considerably, according to the quarters of the city in which the kiosks are situated, but it is a known fact that the kiesk in the square of the Theatre Francais produces an average of \$3 a day, which repre-

Congressional Antagonism to Banks, lew York Times.

sents a clear benefit of \$16 a month.

The various propositions we have recited will not be opposed by national bankers as such. They have no more interest in them than other business men, and for no other reason than other business men. So far as their own profits are concerned they would probably be perfectly willing to have Mr. Stewart's see-saw from bonds to notes and from notes to bonds set at work. It would be bad policy for the Nation to issue new legal-tender notes, redeemable in gold, just now, for any purpose. But no national banker would, we think, care a nickel if any one chose to go into the business of swapping bonds for notes and back again. They would not do it themselves, for there is no secure profit in it; but if any one else those toldo it, it would not injure their business in the least. In short, if Senators could only pursuade themselves that national bankers are very much like other men-manufacturers, farmers, tradesmen and Senators-neither better nor worse, managing their business on much the same principles, and succeeding or failing for much the same reasons, they might finally get to legislating about banking with common sense, to the advantage of all con-

Is the Bicycle marmful?

Dr. Sargent's sensible warning about the picyle stoop may turn the tide somewhat against this almost universal vehicle. By the accounts of several physicians the "bicycle stoop" is not the only harm the riding of the wheel causes. These physicians are particularly strenuous in urging that young boys should not permitted to ride bicycles. In many cases bicycling has undoubtedly done a great deal of good, and possibly has saved lives. But it is equally certain that it has done a good deal of mischief. The doctors disagree on this question, as upon most others; but it would be eminently wise if parents before presenting their sons with picycles should ask the opinion of their family physician regarding the wisdom of it. The Listener is aware that he will probably receive many letters protesting that bicycles can do no possible harm to anyone. But the doubt as to the wisdom of so much riding of wheels exists, and probably will continue to exist, in a good many minds.

A Growl at Cleveland. Durham (N. C.) Globe (Dem.)

The Globe cannot see why Mr. Cleveland deserted his lieutenants on the field of battle. With serious conditions confronting the country-the threatening calamities which can alone be averted by the immediate repeal of the Sherman bill, and Grover's word for it-the chief magistrate of the country turns his back upon the Congress which he has called together, and tells the people to go to hell, he has got a

The people of North Carolina do not indorse this action on the part of Cleveland. and he has made himself spemies by the score. Why did he not remain on the field of battle and urge his forces to immediate action? Was it because he wanted to do as he did when the war came-hire a substitute? It seems that way, and the oppresed. impoverished and struggling people do not indorse what he has done.

So President Har i on Thought,

What should be our policy in the case of Hawaii? What would be the policy of the great statesmen to whom we are indebted for our country's enlargement, enrichment, and power! What is the policy of prudence, or of command, or of expediency, or of the public advantage, or of the national safety, or of foresight and forethought, or of mastership, or of American interest, or of precedence? Beyond any doubt, it is the policy of annexation.

Quite Forcible. Philadelphia Record.

The most consummate and amazing ass in the world is the ass who doesn't know that he is an ass. If Senator Peffer, of Kansas, does not stand at the head of the procession of unconscious and irretrievable assdom, the fact remains undeveloped His bid for the distinction in the speech which he made in the Senate on Thursday known to me and demands attention. be- | last is not likely to be overmatched,

Too Expensive.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Mr. Cleveland is the only President of this Republic who has succeeded in making the cost of peace approximate that of war. Mr. Cleveland is entirely too expensive to suit the simple tastes of the American peo-

About the Same Here.

This awful news comes from Russia: "Rye is down to 56 kepecks a pud. off with scant ceremony.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN SUPPLY

Figures Prepared by the Austrian Government on the Crops of 1893.

Great Britain Has the Greatest Deficit, Being 184,427,000 Bushels Short, While Russia Has the Largest Surplus.

VIENNA, Aug. 27 .- The estimates of the harvests of the world, which are prepared annually by government officials, will be given out to-morrow. The grain and seed market estimates will show Austria's yield of wheat to be 14,000,000 meterzentre, or 88.8 per cent.; rye, 24,500,000 meterzentre, or 89 per cent.; barley, 145,000 meterzentre, or 93.5 per cent.; oats, 21,500,000 meterzentre, or 82,69 per cent. The estimates for Hungary will show: Wheat, 40,000,000 meterzentre; rye, 13,000,000; barley, 15,250,000; oats, 12,-000,000. Estimates for other countries are as follows: Prussia-Rye, 96 per cent.; winter wheat, 94; summer wheat, 92; barley. 81; oats, 53. Denmark-Rye and wheat, 100 per cent. Norway and Sweden-Wheat, 100 per cent.; rye, 90 per cent. Switzerland -Rye, 71 per cent.; wheat, 81 per cent. Holland-Wheat, 85 to 90 per cent.; barley, 75 to 80 per cent. Belgium-Wheat, 85 to 90 per cent. France-Wheat, 90,000,000 to 95,000,000 hectolitres; rye. 20,000,000 hectolitres; barley and oats, 88 per cent. England-Wheat, 10 per cent.; barley, 75 per cent.; hay and fodder, a decrease of 60 per cent. Italy-Wheat, 50,000 hectolitres. Servia and Bulgaria have 465,000 meterzentre available for export. The estimates of Roumania show a deficiency of 40 per cent, in the wheat and rye harvests, Poland, after the needs of her inhabitants are supplied, will have a surplus of 4,000 .-000 poods of wheat, and 400,000 poods of barley. Central Russian provinces-Wheat, 70 to 80 per cent.: rye, 80 to 90; barley, 110 to 120; oats, 120 to 130. Taurus-Winter wheat and rye, 150 per cent.; barley and oats, 300 per cent. Egypt will have 230,000 seller of newspapers, which are | The estimated yield for British India is

The estimated yield for North America 18 382,000,000 bushels of wheat, 24,333,000 bushels of rye, and 1,809,000,000 bushels of

The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture estimates the world's production of wheat this year at 2.279.000.000 bushels, against the official average of 2,280,000,000 bushels annually for the last ten years. He gives, also, the following figures: The deficits to be filled by the importing countries will require 379,000,000 bushels. The surplus available in exporting countries to satisfy this demand is \$79,666,000 bushels. The world's product of rye is given as 485,000,000 bectolitres. The production of wheat and the deficit (amount needed above the domestic supply) in each importing country appears in the following table:

Great Britain 56,550,000 France..... Germany...... 90,775,000 Denmark..... Norway and Sweden... 2,270,000 Greece..... Austria..... 45,400,000

The production and surplus in porting country are given thus: Huugary......141,870,000 Roumania..... 46,818,000 Turkey 23,375,000 Bulgaria 31,977,000 10,792,000 Servia: 8,512,000 United States. 397,350,000 anada...... 43,350,000 India 274,880,000 Rest of Asia..... 65,262,000 Africa..... 36,716,000

Argentina..... Chill, etc 19,862,000 The crop report from the Hungarian Department of Agriculture says, also, that as much maize, oats and barley will be needed to take the place of fooder destroyed by the drought. The consumption of wheat and rye is likely to be unusually large. High prices, therefore, are likely to rule when the American shipments to Europe cease. The Hungarian crop report is not always correct in detail. The report to be issued here to-morrow, an abstract of which precedes this, is regarded as more

trustworthy. Great Britain Baing Squeezed. LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Times this morning, in the course of a long leader on dismal agricultural prospects of Great Britain, says that foreign competition depresses the price of cattle and corn. The imports of meat, it says, will the markets this year. Great Britain will be more than ever dependent on foreign supplies, and will require at least 28,000,000 quarters of wheat from abroad. France, it adds, must import more than twice as much as she usually does. As to Germany, that country has already begun to draw on the American markets for supplies. When nations thus bid against each other, the article says,

OPPRESSING PENSIONERS.

The Injustice of Suspending from the Rolls

there is a fair chance that prices will ad-

Farm, Field and Fireside. Our subscribers who are veterans of the war are writing us of instances where pensions have been stopped on mere suspicion. Some who have been suffering from disabilities incurred in the service of their country as early in the war as in 1862 have been the victims of this mistaken and cruel policy. One instance of peculiar hardship is that of J. L. Reed, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, an old man and needy, who served four years in the army. It is the testrmony of all his neighbors that this veteran patriot is deserving of a pension. When the news came to him that he was deprived of his pension by this new policy introduced by the ex-confederate Secretary of the luterior, the reason of the old reteran gave way. The loss of support and the disgrace were more than he could

It is said that, now the facts are published the Hon. Hoke Smith proposes to restore this pension. Will that restore the lost reason? Will that undo the wrong done! Will that alter the fact that the policy of stopping pensions on mere suspicion-stopping them in any instance without clear and positive proof of fraud-is an out-

It is a policy so disgraceful to the administration-from President Cleveland down -that they will be likely to hear from it from the people. Indeed, it has already been heard from in such a way as to awaken alarm as to political, results. Not only is the Hon. Hoke Smith making haste to restore names unjustly taken from the pension rolls, but Commissioner of Pensions Lochren declares that hereafter only such pensions are to be suspended as were clearly granted contrary to law.

But here again there is liability of great wrong. To require an old soldier to go back thirty years and reproduce the proof as to his disabilities is to require, in many ceses, an impossibility. Those who were present-his comrades, his commanding officers, his surgeon, the board who exammed him when his pension was grantedall may be dead or not to be found. The burden of proof in cases where veterans are drawing pensions should rest upon the government to establish fraud. The presomption should be that the pension was due and honestly obtained. No expense or annovance should be put upon the penstoper on mere suspicion, and least of all should there be a suspension of the pension

during the investigation. It is bad enough to put at the head of a great department of the government one who, twenty-five years ago, was doing his best to destroy that government. It is an utter disgrace to permit him to inaugurate a policy of appression of the surviving vet-erans by whom the reballion was crushed out. Unless President Cleveland shall distinctly disavow and rapudiate this policy. it will react against him and the Democrat-

ic party. Vecy Linely. New York Commercial Advertisor.

If Gresham were a Republican still he would probably have his pension lopped